2003 Utah HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Report

IDU Survey

Utah Department of Health

Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

HIV Prevention Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sample Demographics

There were 106 IDU that participated in the survey. The demographic breakdown of this sample is described in the following sections. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

A. *Gender*
- (See Table 6)
- 57 (53.8%) Males
- 49 (46.2%) Females

B. *Age Group*
- (See Table 7)
- 7 (6.6%) 10-19 years old
- 37 (34.9%) 20-29 years old
- 30 (28.3%) 30-39 years old
- 24 (22.6%) 40-49 years old
- 8 (7.5%) 50 + years old

C. *Age Group (24 and under*)
- (See Table 8)
- 22 (20.8%) 24 and under
- 84 (79.2%) 25 and above

D. *Geographic Location*
- (See Table 9)
- 99 (93.4%) Wasatch Front
- 1 (0.9%) non-Wasatch Front
- 6 (5.7%) Not identified

E. *Race/Ethnicity*
- (See Table 10)
- 2 (1.9%) Asian American or Pacific Islander
- 11 (10.4%) Balck/African American
- 76 (71.7%) White/Caucasian
- 5 (4.7%) American Indian or Alaska Native
- 10 (9.4%) Hispanic
- 1 (0.9%) Other
- 1 (0.9%) Not identified

F. *Sexual Identity*
- (See Table 11)
- 2 (1.9%) Homosexual/Gay
- 13 (12.3%) Bisexual
- 89 (84.0%) Heterosexual
- 2 (1.9%) Other

G. *Partnership Status*
- (See Table 12)
- 72 (67.9%) Single
- 11 (10.4%) Married/partnered to a male
- 9 (8.5%) Married/partnered to a female
- 12 (11.3%) Other
- 2 (1.9%) Not identified

H. *Homeless*
- (See Table 13)
- 24 (22.6%) Homeless
- 81 (76.4%) Not Homeless
- 1 (0.9%) Other

I. *HIV Status*
- (See Table 14)
- 2 (1.9%) HIV positive
- 81 (76.4%) HIV negative
- 22 (20.8%) Unknown status
- 1 (0.9%) Not identified

Risk Behaviors

A. *Drugs that are Injected*

- (See Table 15) A majority (30.2%) of those that have injected within the past 30 days reported injecting heroin. The second highest group (27.9%) reported injecting cocaine and heroin. The trend was the same when results were broken down by demographic.

B. *Sex Under the Influence*

• (See Tables 16 and 17) A majority of the sample (81.9%) indicated that they have had sex under the influence of drugs. The most frequently used drug while having sex under the influence was methamphetamine. The second most frequently used drug while having sex under the influence was cocaine.

C. *Sharing and Cleaning Needles/Syringes*

• (See Table 18) Approximately 72.3% of respondents reported that they do not share their needles/syringes. The 72.3% can be broken down into those that also clean their needles/syringes (40.4%) and those that don't clean (31.9%).

• (See Table 18) Approximately 27.7% of respondents reported that they share their needles/syringes. The 27.7% can be broken down into those that also clean their needles/syringes (12.8%) and those that don't clean (14.9%).

• (See Table 19) All of the respondents that reported sharing unclean needles/syringes reported using the same needle/syringe at least 5 or more times.

• (See Table 19) Four of the five respondents that reported sharing unclean needles/syringes were male.

• (See Table 19) A majority of respondents reported using a needle/syringe up to 5 times before discarding. The remaining portion of the sample centered on "keeping the same needle/syringe for the past 30 days."

D. *Discarding and Obtaining Needles/Syringes*

• (See Table 20) The most common way for respondents to discard a needle/syringe was to throw it in the garbage. The second most common way was to break the needle or syringe and throw it in the garbage.

• (See Table 21) A majority of the sample reported getting their needles/syringes from the drug store or pharmacy. The second most common way of getting a needle/syringe was from a friend or relative.

E. *Enrollment is a Drug Treatment Program*

• (See Table 22) A majority of the sample reported not being in a drug treatment program or being currently enrolled in a drug treatment program. A small amount (8.5%) of the sample reported trying to get into a treatment program but they were not able to get in. Two of the respondents reported not getting into a drug treatment program because the waiting list was too long or a program was being closed. The rest of the respondents indicated that they could not get into treatment because they were not ready or because they could not stop using.

F. *Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables*

• (See Table 23) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an IDU. Exceptions: The 24 and under age group and the homeless were more likely to use protection sometimes with someone that is an IDU.

• (See Table 23) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is not an IDU. Exceptions: The 24 and under age group and the homeless were more likely to use protection sometimes with someone that is not an IDU.

G. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is an Injection Drug User (IDU)*

• (See Table 24) A majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is an IDU. Exceptions: Females, people 24 and under, and the homeless were most likely to use protection sometimes when performing oral sex with someone that is an IDU. The 24 and under age group were equally as likely to use protection every time as they were to never use protection when receiving oral sex from an IDU. People that were homeless or those that did not know their HIV status were more likely to use protection sometimes when receiving oral sex from an IDU.

• (See Table 25) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, either as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. Exceptions: Those that were 24 and under were most likely to use protection sometimes, either as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. Those that were homeless were more likely to use protection sometimes, as the receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU.

• (See Table 26) A majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU. Exceptions: Females, those that are 24 and under, those that are not homeless, and those who do not know their HIV status were more likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU.

H. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is Not an Injection Drug User*

• (See Table 27) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is not an IDU. Exceptions: The homeless and those that are 24 and under were more likely to use protection sometimes while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is not an IDU.

• (See Table 28) A majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is not an IDU. Exception: The homeless were equally as likely to use protection sometimes, as they were to never use protection, as the receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is not an IDU.

• (See Table 29) A majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes while having vaginal sex with someone that is not an IDU. Exception: Those that did not know their HIV status were equally as likely to use protection sometimes as they were to never use protection, while having vaginal sex with someone that is not an IDU.

I. *Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior Across All Variables (Summary Table)*

• Table 30 is a summary of the trends in protection use described in the previous sections, so it has already been discussed in detail. You may want to look at this table to address additional questions you might have regarding the data presented in the previous sections.

J. *HIV Testing*

• (See Table 31) A majority of the sample (86.5%) reported having had an HIV test. The results broken down by demographic followed the same trend for most groups. The only exception, as expected, was among people that did not know their HIV status. A majority (59.1%) of those that did not know their HIV status reported not having had an HIV test.

K. *Disclosing and Asking HIV Status*

• (See Tables 32 through 34) A majority of the sample was most likely to always disclose their HIV status (61.5%) and always ask the HIV status of their partner (39.2%). Respondents were more likely to disclose HIV status than they were to ask about HIV status.

L. *Paying or Being Paid for Sex*

• (See Tables 35 and 36) A majority of the sample reported not paying for sex (93.4%) and not having been paid for sex (84.8%). Males, those that were 25 and above, and those that are homeless were most likely to pay for sex as compared to the rest of the groups. It should be noted that the number of cases is small so the results should be interpreted carefully. Females were most likely to be paid for sex as compared to the rest of the groups.

Discussion

A. *Suggestions for Future Research*

• Understanding the risk behaviors of people in different HIV status groups is an important issue pertaining to HIV Prevention in Utah. Only two respondents (1.9%) in the sample used in this study were HIV positive. Based on the importance of the issue and the results in this study, additional research assessing the risk behaviors of HIV positive individuals is suggested.

INTRODUCTION

The IDU survey was designed to help the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee (CPC) and the HIV Prevention Program, under the Utah Department of Health Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, make evidence-based decisions concerning IDU HIV prevention needs throughout the State of Utah. The survey was intended to be a medium for IDU community members to discuss their sexual behavior, their reasons for not always engaging in safe sexual behavior, and voice their opinions about the availability and accessibility of HIV prevention services. It was also a forum to provide suggestions on where and how these services should be delivered.

The results of this survey were meant to supplement the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment. One of the recommendations in the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment was to enhance the body of data that exists pertaining to the HIV-related needs of injecting drug users in Utah. Injecting drug users are the second largest risk group for HIV/AIDS in Utah. Injecting drug users accounted for 16% of male cases during the 1994 to 2001 time period and 19% of female HIV/AIDS cases in 1998-2001. An additional 14% of cases were due to sexual contact with an IDU[1]. Understanding the needs of the IDU population is an important step in describing the needs of the PLWH/A populations in Utah.

[1] *HIV Surveillance Report and Community Epidemiological Profile*, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health, March 2002.

METHODOLOGY

Survey Development

The survey was developed over a 60-day period from March 31st, 2003 through May 30th, 2003. The survey used in this study was based on the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment Survey. The 2002 survey had been pilot tested and was used as the primary data collection instrument in the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment. A draft version of the 2003 IDU Needs Assessment Survey was created using the 2002 survey as a template. A subcommittee derived from the CPC evaluated the content and format of the 2003 IDU survey. The goal was to ensure that the 2003 IDU survey would generate the information needed to supplement the 2002 HIV Prevention Needs Assessment.

The 2003 IDU survey was sent to external reviewers after the CPC subcommittee had made various changes to the survey. The external reviewers were HIV Prevention Service Providers that dealt primarily with IDU clients. The 2003 IDU survey was revised based upon the reviewers comments and the final version was presented to the CPC. The HIV Prevention Program decided against pilot testing the survey due to the extensive review process and the similarities with the 2002 survey.

Variables

Table 1 shows the ten demographic variables that were assessed in the 2003 IDU survey. The age demographic is presented differently throughout the report. The Epidemiological Profile in the State of Utah uses the age groupings presented in Table 1. On the other hand, the Center's for Disease Control has identified people 24 and under and people 25 and over as target populations. These different age groupings will be used throughout the report. Whether the respondent lives along the Wasatch Front or not is indicated in the geographic location demographic. The Wasatch Front includes Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties.

The remainder of the 2003 IDU survey included questions about behavior and questions about HIV Prevention Services. The behavior and HIV Prevention Service questions are presented in the Results chapter of this report.

Table 1
Demographic Variables

Gender • Male • Female • Transgender **Risk Category** • IDU • MSM/IDU • MSM • Heterosexual • Other **Sexual Identity** • Homosexual/Gay • Bisexual • Heterosexual	**Age** • 0-9 • 10-19 • 20-29 • 30-39 • 40-49 • 50 and over **Geographic Location** • Wasatch • non-Wasatch **HIV Status** • HIV Positive • HIV Negative • Unknown HIV Status	**Race** • Asian Am. or Pacific Islander • Black/African Am. • White/Caucasian • Am. Indian or Alaska Native **Ethnicity** • Hispanic, Latino, or Latina • Non-Hispanic **Partnership Status** • Single • Married/partnered to a male • Married/partnered to a female **Homeless** • Yes • No

Data Collection

Survey Distribution

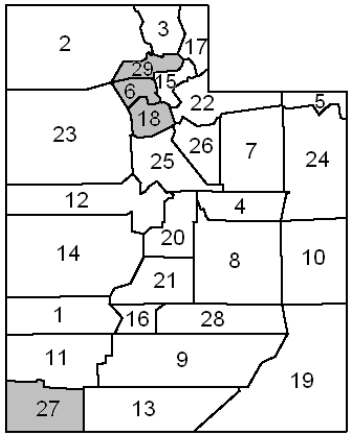
Surveys were distributed from June 1st, 2003 through July 3rd, 2003. Convenience sampling was used to select the distribution sites. This means that surveys were distributed to individuals based upon their accessibility and convenience. Both formal and informal techniques were used to distribute the survey. Formal techniques included setting up booths at community activities as well as asking HIV Prevention Service Providers to distribute the surveys at their facility. Informal techniques included asking people in parks, malls, and coffee shops to take the survey. The surveys were distributed at 13 sites in four counties throughout Utah. The distribution sites and data associated with each location are described in Table 2 and Figure 1.

Table 2
Survey Distribution Sites

Distribution site	Surveys distributed		Total	% of total distributed	County
	English	Spanish			
American Red Cross	10	10	20	4.5%	Salt Lake
Bountiful Treatment Center	31	0	31	7.0%	Davis
Discovery House	80	0	80	18.1%	Salt Lake
Gay and Lesbian Community Center	10	0	10	2.3%	Salt Lake
Harm Reduction Project	50	0	50	11.3%	Salt Lake
National HIV Testing Day	35	0	35	7.9%	Salt Lake
Northern Utah HIV/AIDS Project	30	0	30	6.8%	Weber
Project Reality	87	0	87	19.6%	Salt Lake
Salt Lake Valley Health Department	50	0	50	11.3%	Salt Lake
Southern Utah Gay and Lesbian Community Center	20	0	20	4.5%	Washington
Southwest Utah Public Health Department	10	0	10	2.3%	Washington
Utah AIDS Foundation	0	10	10	2.3%	Salt Lake
Vecino a Vecino	0	10	10	2.3%	Salt Lake
Total	**413**	**30**	**443**	**100.0%**	

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 1
Survey Distribution by County



Legend		
1 Beaver	**11** Iron	**21** Sevier
2 Box Elder	**12** Juab	**22** Summit
3 Cache	**13** Kane	**23** Tooele
4 Carbon	**14** Millard	**24** Uintah
5 Daggett	**15** Morgan	**25** Utah
6 Davis	**16** Piute	**26** Wasatch
7 Duchesne	**17** Rich	**27** Washington
8 Emery	**18** Salt Lake	**28** Wayne
9 Garfield	**19** San Juan	**29** Weber
10 Grand	**20** Sanpete	

Response

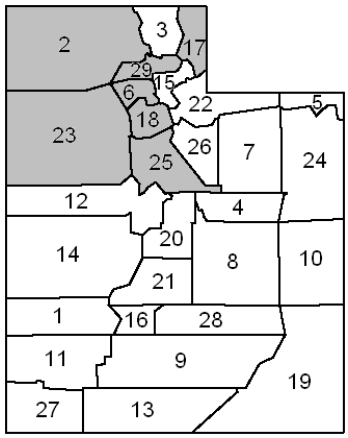
A total of 176 surveys were returned from respondents representing seven counties in Utah. All of the most populous counties are represented in the surveys received. Both non-injecting and injecting drug users completed the survey and the combined responses are presented in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Table 3
Combined Responses by County

County	Surveys Returned		Wasatch Front	non-Wasatch
	Number	Percent		
Box Elder	1	0.6%	–	1
Davis	5	2.8%	5	–
Rich	1	0.6%	–	1
Salt Lake	128	72.7%	128	–
Tooele	1	0.6%	–	1
Utah	6	3.4%	6	–
Weber	21	11.9%	13	–
Not identified	13	7.4%	–	–
Total	**176**	**100.0%**	**152** (98.1%)	**3** (1.9%)

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 2
Combined Responses by County



Legend		
1 Beaver	**11** Iron	**21** Sevier
2 Box Elder	**12** Juab	**22** Summit
3 Cache	**13** Kane	**23** Tooele
4 Carbon	**14** Millard	**24** Uintah
5 Daggett	**15** Morgan	**25** Utah
6 Davis	**16** Piute	**26** Wasatch
7 Duchesne	**17** Rich	**27** Washington
8 Emery	**18** Salt Lake	**28** Wayne
9 Garfield	**19** San Juan	**29** Weber
10 Grand	**20** Sanpete	

A primary goal of this study was to enhance the body of data that exists pertaining to IDU in Utah, so from this point forward, only the IDU responses will be discussed. There were 106 surveys (out of the 176 total) that were returned from injecting drug users representing five counties in Utah. All of the most populous counties are represented in the surveys received. The majority (93.4%) of responses came from IDU

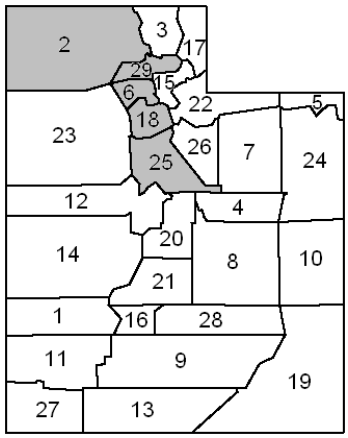
living along the Wasatch Front (Davis, Salt Lake, Weber, and Utah County). Only one survey (0.9%) was from a non-Wasatch area and the remainder (5.7%) did not identify where they lived. The response rates and county responses are described in Table 4 and Figure 3.

Table 4
IDU Responses by County

County	Surveys Returned		Wasatch Front	non-Wasatch
	Number	Percent		
Box Elder	1	0.9%	–	1
Davis	2	1.9%	2	–
Salt Lake	77	72.6%	77	–
Utah	5	4.7%	5	–
Weber	15	14.2%	15	–
Not identified	6	5.7%	–	–
Total	**106**	**100.0%**	**99** (93.4%)	**1** (0.9%)

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 3
IDU Responses by County



Legend		
1 Beaver	**11** Iron	**21** Sevier
2 Box Elder	**12** Juab	**22** Summit
3 Cache	**13** Kane	**23** Tooele
4 Carbon	**14** Millard	**24** Uintah
5 Daggett	**15** Morgan	**25** Utah
6 Davis	**16** Piute	**26** Wasatch
7 Duchesne	**17** Rich	**27** Washington
8 Emery	**18** Salt Lake	**28** Wayne
9 Garfield	**19** San Juan	**29** Weber
10 Grand	**20** Sanpete	

Sample Frame

The sample frame used in the 2003 IDU Needs Assessment is presented in Table 5. A sample frame is a tool that is used to help guide the sample selection process. The "Utah population" column is a description of how many new HIV cases were reported from 2000 to 2001 among the IDU population in Utah. The "target" column is a description of what the 2003 IDU Needs Assessment should have looked like based on the percentages observed in the "Utah population" data. The "2003 IDU Needs Assessment" column describes the percentages observed in the actual sample. The "difference" column is a comparison of what should have been (target column) and what actually occurred (2003 IDU Needs Assessment column). The "difference" column can be interpreted as how well our sample represents the current trends in HIV infection among IDU in Utah.

It should be noted that the percents in the "difference" column might be inflated due to the relatively small numbers used to calculate the percents. Due to this fact, the number of cases and the percents should be interpreted simultaneously. The results show that the sample is fairly representative of the population. The sample is predominantly younger with a slight lack of representation occurring in the older age groups.

Table 5
Sample Frame

	Utah Population (2000-2001 Data)			2003 IDU Needs Assessment		Difference	
Variable	**Cases**	**Percent**	**Target**	**Cases**	**Percent**	**Cases**	**Percent**
Age							
0 - 9	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 19	1	3.6%	4	7	6.6%	3	3.0%
20 - 29	7	25.0%	27	37	34.9%	10	9.9%
30 - 39	5	17.9%	19	30	28.3%	11	10.4%
40 - 49	10	35.7%	38	24	22.6%	-14	-13.1%
50 +	5	17.9%	19	8	7.5%	-11	-10.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**28**	**100.0%**	**106**	**106**	**100.0%**		
Race/ethnicity							
Asian	0	0.0%	0	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
Black	2	7.1%	8	11	10.4%	3	3.3%
Hispanic	5	17.9%	19	10	9.4%	-9	-8.5%
Native Am.	0	0.0%	0	5	4.7%	5	4.7%
White	21	75.0%	80	76	71.7%	-4	-3.3%
Other	0	0.0%	0	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
Total	**28**	**100.0%**	**106**	**106**	**100.0%**		
Geographic Location							
Wasatch	26	92.9%	98	99	93.4%	1	0.5%
non-Wasatch	2	7.1%	8	1	0.9%	-7	-6.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	6	5.7%	6	5.7%
Total	**28**	**100.0%**	**106**	**106**	**100.0%**		

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Analysis

Descriptive statistics were completed to identify data entry errors. The dataset was cleaned and data entry errors were corrected. The cleaned dataset was used in the analyses.

Descriptive statistics were completed for all variables across all demographic groups. These results are presented as a description of the overall sample. Cross tabulations were used to disaggregate the overall results according to specific target populations. The target populations were derived from the goals and objectives of the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee and the HIV Prevention Program, under the Utah Department of Health's Bureau of Communicable Disease Control.

RESULTS

Demographics

Gender

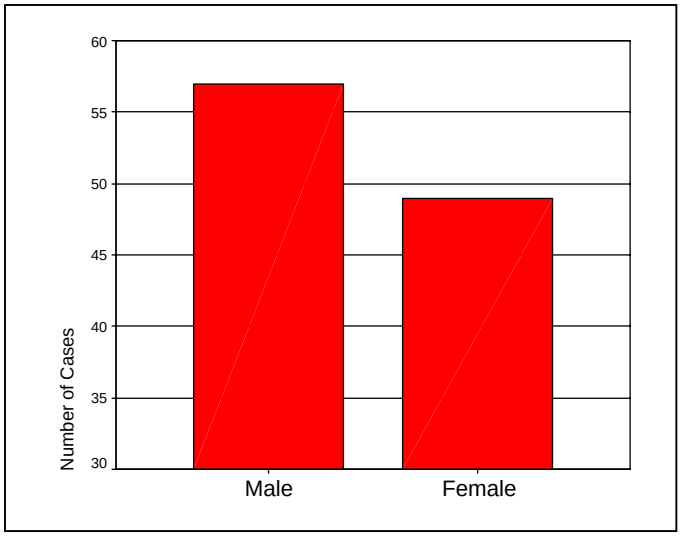
The sample was predominantly male (53.8%). The gender subgroups (male and female) were used in comparison analyses due to the relatively good sample sizes in each subgroup. The results are displayed in Table 6 and Figure 4.

Table 6
Gender

	Cases	Percent
Male	57	53.8%
Female	49	46.2%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 4
Gender



Age Group

The sample was predominantly 20-29 years old (34.9%) and the number of cases declined in the older age groups. The results are displayed in Table 7 and Figure 5. The age groups were also categorized in terms of people that were 24 and under because the 24 and under age group is a target population identified by the HIV Prevention Community Planning Committee. The results for the 24 and under age group are displayed in Table 8 and Figure 6.

Table 7
Age Group

	Cases	Percent
10-19	7	6.6%
20-29	37	34.9%
30-39	30	28.3%
40-49	24	22.6%
50 +	8	7.5%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 5
Age Group

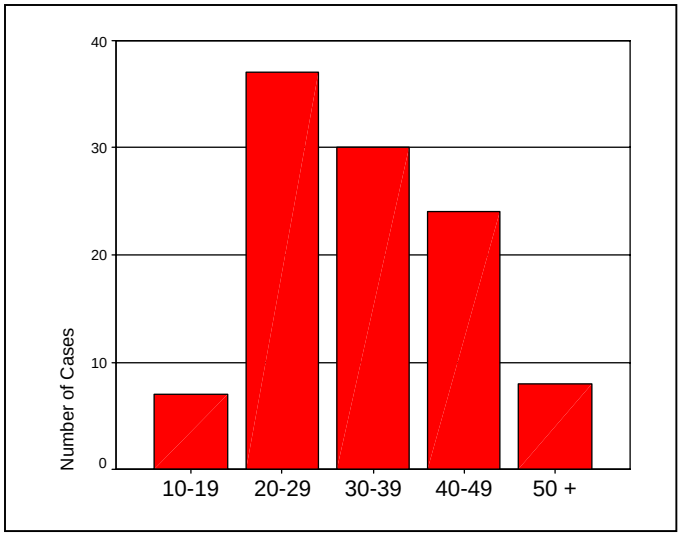
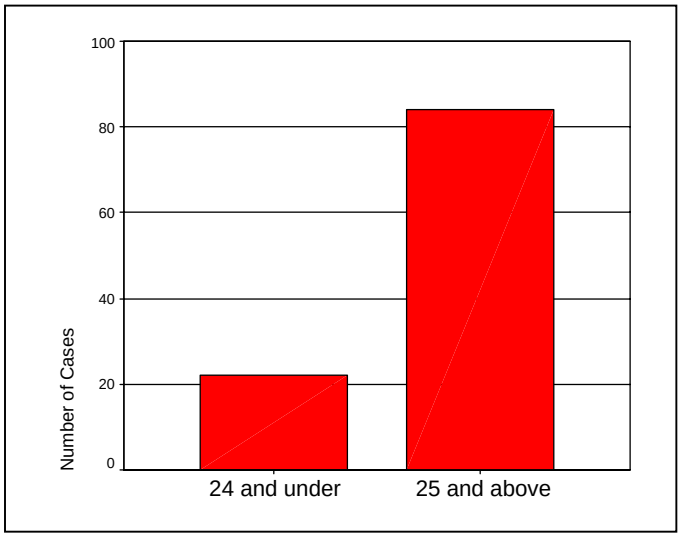


Table 8
24 and Under

	Cases	Percent
24 and under	22	20.8%
25 and above	84	79.2%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 6
24 and Under



Geographic Location

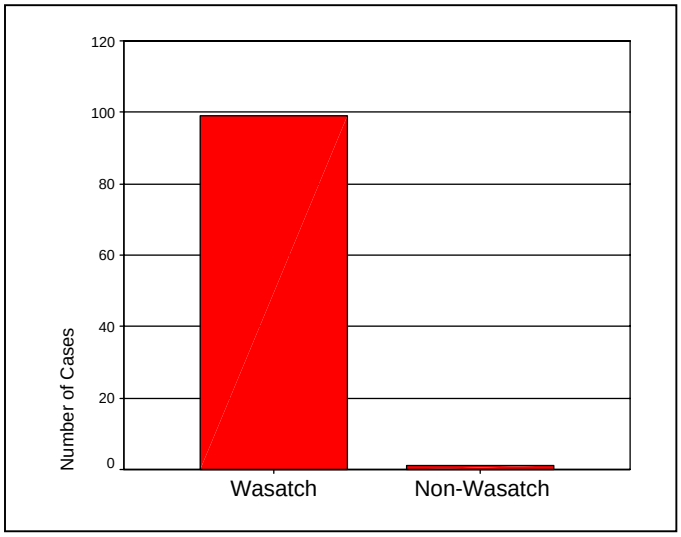
The majority of the responses came from people living along the Wasatch Front (93.4%). The Wasatch Front is defined as Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties. Comparison analyses were not broken down by geographic location because there was only one case from a non-Wasatch area. The results are displayed in Table 9 and Figure 7.

Table 9
Geographic Location

	Cases	Percent
Wasatch	99	93.4%
non-Wasatch	1	0.9%
Not identified	6	5.7%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 7
Geographic Location



Race/Ethnicity

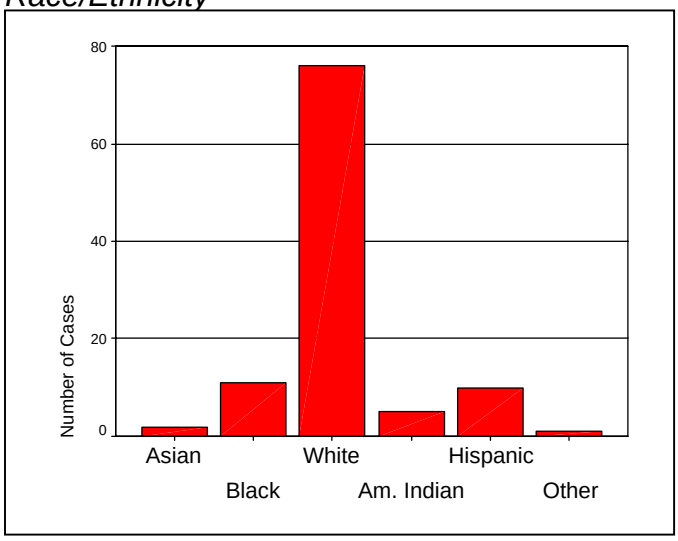
The sample was predominantly white (71.7%). Race/ethnicity was not used in the comparison analyses due to the small sample sizes in the other racial/ethnic groups. The results are displayed in Table 10 and Figure 8.

Table 10
Race/Ethnicity

	Cases	Percent
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	1.9%
Black/African American	11	10.4%
White/Caucasian	76	71.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	4.7%
Hispanic, Latino, or Latina	10	9.4%
Other	1	0.9%
Not identified	1	0.9%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 8
Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Identity

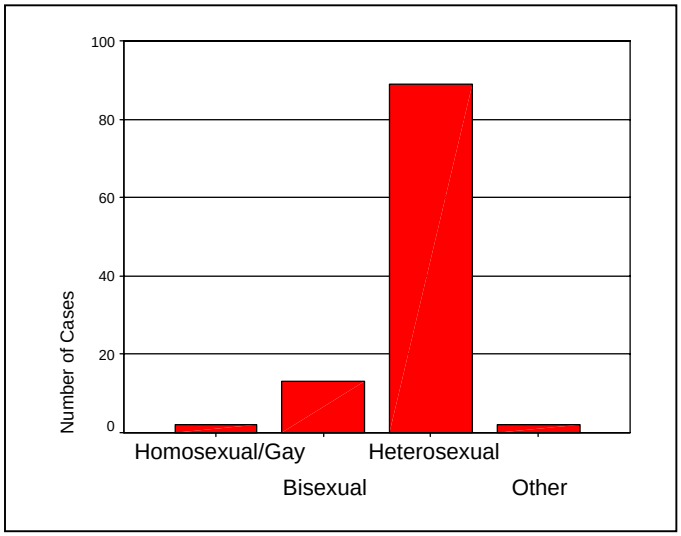
The majority of the sample identified themselves as heterosexual (84.0%). Sexual identity was not used in comparison analyses due to small sample sizes in the other subcategories. The results are displayed in Table 11 and Figure 9.

Table 11
Sexual Identity

	Cases	Percent
Homosexual/Gay	2	1.9%
Bisexual	13	12.3%
Heterosexual	89	84.0%
Other	2	1.9%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 9
Sexual Identity



Partnership Status

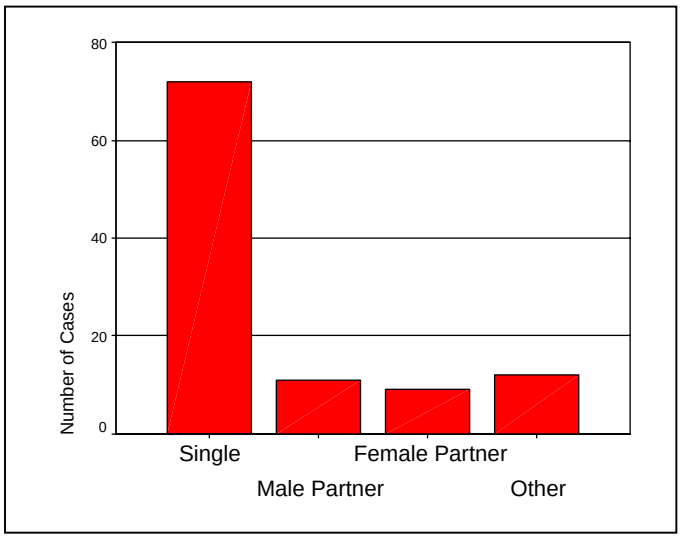
The sample was predominantly single (67.9%). Partnership status was not used in the comparison analyses due to the small sample sizes. The results are displayed in Table 12 and Figure 10.

Table 12
Partnership Status

	Cases	Percent
Single	72	67.9%
Married/Partnered to a male	11	10.4%
Married/Partnered to a female	9	8.5%
Other	12	11.3%
Not identified	2	1.9%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 10
Partnership Status



Homeless

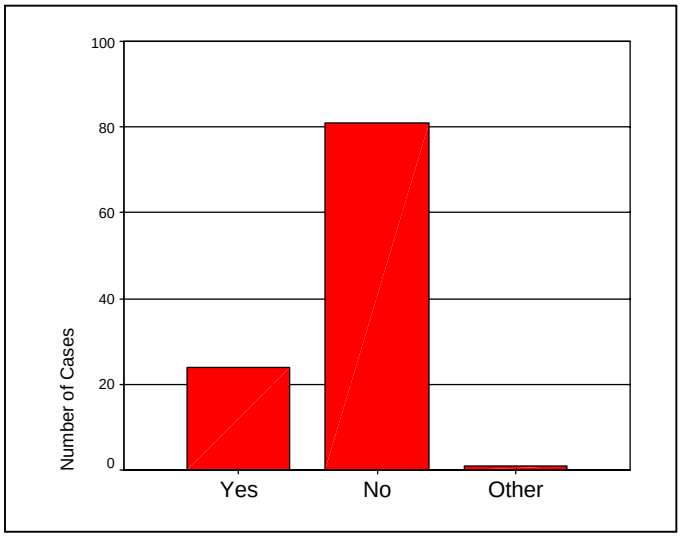
A majority of the sample (76.4%) identified themselves as not being homeless. The "homeless" variable was used in comparison analyses even though there is a relatively small sample size in the "yes" category. The results are displayed in Table 13 and Figure 11.

Table 13
Homeless

	Cases	Percent
Yes	24	22.6%
No	81	76.4%
Other	1	0.9%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 11
Homeless



HIV Status

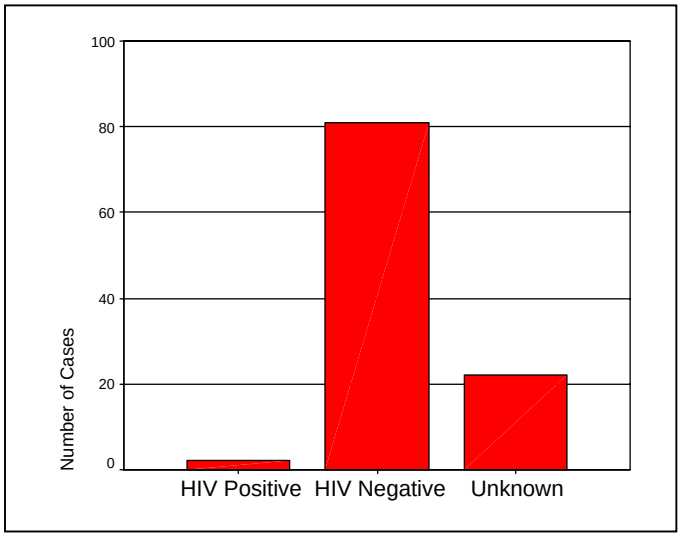
The sample was predominantly HIV negative (76.4%). The "HIV negative" and "unknown status" categories were used in comparison analyses. HIV positive responses were not included in the comparison analyses due to the small sample size in that group. The results are displayed in Table 14 and Figure 12.

Table 14
HIV Status

	Cases	Percent
HIV Positive	2	1.9%
HIV Negative	81	76.4%
Unknown Status	22	20.8%
Not identified	1	0.9%
Total	**106**	**100.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Figure 12
HIV Status



Risk Behaviors

Drugs that are Injected

Respondents were asked to indicate what drug they have injected within the past 30 days. The results are displayed in Table 15. A majority (30.2%) of those that injected within the past 30 days, indicated that they injected heroin. Cocaine and heroin (27.9%) was a close second. For the most part, this trend continued when the results were broken down by demographic variable.

Table 15
Drugs that are Injected

Variable	Drug Injected During the Past 30 Days				
	Cocaine	**Heroin**	**Cocaine and Heroin**	**Meth**	**Other**
Response of the Entire Sample	7 **16.3%**	13 **30.2%**	12 **27.9%**	9 **20.9%**	2 **4.7%**
Male	3 **15.8%**	6 **31.6%**	4 **21.1%**	5 **26.3%**	1 **5.3%**
Female	4 **16.7%**	7 **29.2%**	8 **33.3%**	4 **16.7%**	1 **4.2%**
24 and Under	2 **22.2%**	2 **22.2%**	2 **22.2%**	2 **22.2%**	1 **11.1%**
25 and Above	5 **14.7%**	11 **32.4%**	10 **29.4%**	7 **20.6%**	1 **2.9%**
Homeless	3 **30.0%**	3 **30.0%**	2 **20.0%**	2 **20.0%**	0 **0.0%**
Not Homeless	4 **12.1%**	10 **30.3%**	10 **30.3%**	7 **21.2%**	2 **6.1%**
HIV Negative	6 **17.6%**	10 **29.4%**	11 **32.4%**	5 **14.7%**	2 **5.9%**
Unknown Status	1 **14.3%**	2 **28.6%**	1 **14.3%**	3 **42.9%**	0 **0.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Sex Under the Influence

A majority of the sample (81.9%) indicated that they have had sex under the influence of drugs. The drug of choice among this group was methamphetamine, followed by cocaine. The "drug of choice" data was qualitative and was not linked to the demographic variables. As a result, the results were not broken down by demographic. The results are presented in Tables 16 and 17.

Table 16
Sex Under the Influence

	Sex Under the Influence of:		
Variable	**Drugs**	**Alcohol**	**Neither**
Response of the Entire Sample	86 **81.9%**	6 **5.7%**	13 **12.4%**
Male	48 **84.2%**	2 **3.5%**	7 **12.3%**
Female	38 **79.2%**	4 **8.3%**	6 **12.5%**
24 and Under	17 **77.3%**	1 **4.5%**	4 **18.2%**
25 and Above	69 **83.1%**	5 **6.0%**	9 **10.8%**
Homeless	20 **83.3%**	1 **4.2%**	3 **12.5%**
Not Homeless	66 **82.5%**	4 **5.0%**	10 **12.5%**
HIV Negative	66 **82.5%**	3 **3.8%**	11 **13.8%**
Unknown Status	19 **86.4%**	1 **4.5%**	2 **9.1%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 17
Drug of Choice for Sex Under the Influence

Drug	Cases
Meth	44
Cocaine	36
Heroin	26
Marijuana	17
LSD/Acid	3
Ecstasy	3
Mushrooms	2
Prescription	2

Sharing and Cleaning Needles/Syringes

The results pertaining to sharing and cleaning needles/syringes are reported in Table 18. A majority (72.3%) reported that they do not share their needles/syringes. There is a slight majority among those that don't share needles/syringes that reported not sharing and not cleaning their needles/syringes. On the other hand, the difference was relatively small as compared to those that reported cleaning, but not sharing their needles/syringes. Approximately 27.7% reported sharing needles with an almost equal distribution of those cleaning (12.8%) and not cleaning (14.7%) their needles/syringes.

Table 18
Sharing and Cleaning Needles/Syringes

Variable	Share or Clean Needle/Syringe?			
	Don't Share Don't Clean	**Don't Share Do Clean**	**Do Share Don't Clean**	**Do Share Do Clean**
Response of the Entire Sample	19 **40.4%**	15 **31.9%**	7 **14.9%**	6 **12.8%**
Male	7 **30.4%**	8 **34.8%**	5 **21.7%**	3 **13.0%**
Female	12 **50.0%**	7 **29.2%**	2 **8.3%**	3 **12.5%**
24 and Under	5 **50.0%**	3 **30.0%**	1 **10.0%**	1 **10.0%**
25 and Above	14 **37.8%**	12 **32.4%**	6 **16.2%**	5 **13.5%**
Homeless	6 **50.0%**	3 **25.0%**	1 **8.3%**	2 **16.7%**
Not Homeless	13 **37.1%**	12 **34.3%**	6 **17.1%**	4 **11.4%**
HIV Negative	13 **39.4%**	10 **30.3%**	6 **18.2%**	4 **12.1%**
Unknown Status	5 **41.7%**	4 **33.3%**	1 **8.3%**	2 **16.7%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 19 shows the "share and clean" data broken down by the number of times the needle/syringe was used before discarding, which in turn, is broken down by gender. A majority of respondents reported using a needle/syringe up to 5 times before discarding. The remainder centered around "kept the same needle/syringe for the past 30 days. All of the respondents that reported sharing unclean needles/syringes reported using the same needle/syringe at least 5 times. Four of the five respondents that reported sharing unclean needles/syringes were male.

Table 19
Sharing and Cleaning Needles/Syringes Broken Down by Number of Times Used and Gender

# of times needle/syringe was used (in the past 30 days) before it was discarded	Share or Clean Needle/Syringe?			
	Don't Share Don't Clean	**Don't Share Do Clean**	**Do Share Don't Clean**	**Do Share Do Clean**
1	Male: 2 Female: 5	Male: 1 Female: 1		Female: 1
2	Male: 3 Female: 1	Male: 2 Female: 2		Male: 1
3	Male: 1	Male: 1		
4	Female: 1	Male: 1		
5	Female: 2	Female: 1	Male: 1	Female: 1
8			Male: 2	
14				Male: 1
15		Male: 1		
20		Male: 1		
Kept the same needle for past 30 days	Male: 1 Female: 2	Male: 1 Female: 3	Male: 1 Female: 1	Male: 2
Total Males	7	8	4	3
Total Females	11	7	1	3

Discarding and Obtaining Needles/Syringes

The results in Table 20 show that the most common way of discarding needles/syringes is by throwing them in the garbage. The second most common way is to break the needle or syringe and throw it in the garbage.

Table 20
Discarding Needles/Syringes

Discarding Needles/Syringes	Cases
Put it in the garbage	30
Broke the needle and put in the garbage	9
Broke it in an aluminum can	7
Broke it and then put it in the trash	7
Put it in a sharps container	4

Table 21 shows the most common ways of obtaining needles/syringes. A majority of respondents reported getting needles/syringes from a drug store or pharmacy. The second most common method was getting them from a friend or relative.

Table 21
Obtaining Needles/Syringes

Where do you get needles/syringes?	Cases
Drug store/Pharmacy	42
Relative/Friend	13
Harm Reduction	5
Street	3

Enrollment in a Drug Treatment Program

A majority of the sample reported not being in a drug treatment program or being currently enrolled in a drug treatment program. A small amount (8.5%) of the sample reported trying to get into a treatment program but they were not able to get in. Two of the respondents reported not getting into a drug treatment program because the waiting list was too long or a program was being closed. The rest of the respondents indicated that they could not get into treatment because they were not ready or because they could not stop using. The results are reported in Table 22.

Table 22
Enrollment in a Drug Treatment Program

Variable	Enrolled in a Drug Treatment Program?			
	No	Tried but couldn't get in	Yes, currently enrolled	Yes, no longer enrolled
Response of the Entire Sample	40 **37.7%**	9 **8.5%**	54 **50.9%**	3 **2.8%**
Male	25 **43.9%**	4 **7.0%**	27 **47.4%**	1 **1.8%**
Female	15 **30.6%**	5 **10.2%**	27 **55.1%**	2 **4.1%**
24 and Under	8 **36.4%**	2 **9.1%**	11 **50.0%**	1 **4.5%**
25 and Above	32 **38.1%**	7 **8.3%**	43 **51.2%**	2 **2.4%**
Homeless	12 **50.0%**	4 **16.7%**	7 **29.2%**	1 **4.2%**
Not Homeless	27 **33.3%**	5 **6.2%**	47 **58.0%**	2 **2.5%**
HIV Negative	23 **28.4%**	7 **8.6%**	48 **59.3%**	3 **3.7%**
Unknown Status	14 **63.6%**	2 **9.1%**	6 **27.3%**	0 **0.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables

The results pertaining to the likelihood of protection use across all behaviors, by all variables, are presented in Table 23. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by each demographic variable.

Table 23
Likelihood of Protection Use Across All Behaviors by All Variables

	With someone that is:					
	an Injection Drug User			not an Injection Drug User		
Used Protection:	Every time	Some times	Never	Every time	Some times	Never
Entire Sample Response			**X**			**X**
Male			**X**			**X**
Female			**X**			**X**
24 and Under		**X**			**X**	**X**
25 and Above			**X**			**X**
Homeless		**X**			**X**	
Not Homeless			**X**			**X**
HIV Negative			**X**			**X**
Unknown HIV Status			**X**			**X**

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

Table 23 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an injecting drug user or with someone that is not an injecting drug user. This pattern stays consistent when the results are broken down by demographic. The 24 and under age group and those that were homeless were exceptions. These two groups were most likely to use protection sometimes while engaged in sexual behaviors with someone that is an injecting drug user or with someone that is not an injecting drug user.

Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is an Injection Drug User

The results pertaining to likelihood of protection use by sexual behavior with someone that is an injection drug user (IDU) are presented in Tables 24 through 26. The results are categorized by type of sexual behavior and whether or not protection was used. The variables are listed in the column that represents the response they were most likely to have given. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

Table 24 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is an IDU. Females, people

24 and under, and homeless individuals were most likely to use protection sometimes when performing oral sex with someone that is an IDU. The 24 and under age group were also equally as likely to use protection every time as they were to never use protection when receiving oral sex from an IDU. People that were homeless or those that did not know their HIV status were more likely to use protection sometimes when receiving oral sex from an IDU.

Table 24
Likelihood of Protection Use: Oral Sex With Someone that is an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	Performing oral sex			Receiving oral sex		
	Every time	**Sometimes**	**Never**	**Every time**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
			Entire Sample			Entire Sample
			Male			Male
		Female				Female
		24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under		24 and Under
			25 and Above			25 and Above
		Homeless			Homeless	
			Not Homeless			Not Homeless
			HIV Negative			HIV Negative
			Unknown		Unknown	

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

The results in Table 25 show that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, either as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. Those that were 24 and under were most likely to use protection sometimes, either as the inserting or receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU. Those that were homeless were more likely to use protection sometimes, as the receiving partner in anal sex, with someone that is an IDU.

Table 25
Likelihood of Protection Use: Anal Sex With Someone that is an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	As the inserting partner			As the receiving partner		
	Every time	**Sometimes**	**Never**	**Every time**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
			Entire Sample			Entire Sample
			Male			Male
			Female			Female
		24 and Under			24 and Under	
			25 and Above			25 and Above
			Homeless		Homeless	Homeless
			Not Homeless			Not Homeless
			HIV Negative			HIV Negative
			Unknown			Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

Table 26 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU. Females, those that are 24 and under, those that are not homeless, and those who do not know their HIV status were more likely or equally as likely to never use protection while having vaginal sex with someone that is an IDU.

Table 26
Likelihood of Protection Use: Vaginal Sex With Someone that is an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	Every time	Sometimes	Never
		Entire Sample	
		Male	
			Female
	24 and Under	24 and Under	24 and Under
		25 and Above	
		Homeless	
		Not Homeless	Not Homeless
		HIV Negative	
			Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior With Someone that is Not an Injection Drug User

The results pertaining to likelihood of protection use by sexual behavior with someone that is not an IDU are presented in Tables 27 through 29. The results are categorized by type of sexual behavior and whether or not protection was used. The variables are listed in the column that represents the response they were most likely to have given. The first row is the result for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

The results in Table 27 show that a majority of the sample was more likely to never use protection, while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is not an IDU. Exceptions to the general response were those that are homeless and those that are 24 and under. These two groups were more likely to use protection sometimes while performing or receiving oral sex, with someone that is not an IDU.

Table 27
Likelihood of Protection Use: Oral Sex With Someone that is Not an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	Performing oral sex			Receiving oral sex		
	Every time	**Sometimes**	**Never**	**Every time**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
			Entire Sample			Entire Sample
			Male			Male
			Female			Female
		24 and Under			24 and Under	24 and Under
			25 and Above			25 and Above
		Homeless			Homeless	
			Not Homeless			Not Homeless
			HIV Negative			HIV Negative
			Unknown			Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

Table 28 shows that a majority of the sample was most likely to never use protection, either as the inserting or receiving partner, in anal sex with someone that is not an IDU. The only exception was among the homeless. Those that were homeless were equally as likely to use protection sometimes, as they were to never use protection, as the receiving partner in anal sex with someone that is not an IDU.

Table 28
Likelihood of Protection Use: Anal Sex With Someone that is Not an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	As the inserting partner			As the receiving partner		
	Every time	**Sometimes**	**Never**	**Every time**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
			Entire Sample			Entire Sample
			Male			Male
			Female			Female
			24 and Under			24 and Under
			25 and Above			25 and Above
			Homeless		Homeless	Homeless
			Not Homeless			Not Homeless
			HIV Negative			HIV Negative
			Unknown			Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

The results in Table 29 show that a majority of the sample was most likely to use protection sometimes, while having vaginal sex with someone that is not an IDU. The only exception was among those that did not know their HIV status. They were equally as likely to use protection sometimes as they were to never use protection, while having vaginal sex with someone that is not an IDU.

Table 29
Likelihood of Protection Use: Vaginal Sex With Someone that is Not an Injection Drug User

Used protection:	Every time	Sometimes	Never
		Entire Sample	
		Male	
		Female	
		24 and Under	
		25 and Above	
		Homeless	
		Not Homeless	
		HIV Negative	
		Unknown	Unknown

Note. This table was derived from Table 30 and Tables A through E.

Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior Across All Variables

Table 30 is a summary of the trends observed in the preceding sections, so additional explanation of the table is not required. The following codes are used in the table:

E: Used protection every time
S: Used protection sometimes
N: Never used protection

The code is listed in the column that represents the most likely response that would be given by a member of the demographic group. The first rows are the results for the entire sample. The subsequent rows are the results broken down by demographic variable.

Table 30
Likelihood of Protection Use by Sexual Behavior Across All Variables

Variable	Behavior	With someone that is: An injection drug user (IDU)			Not an IDU		
		E	**S**	**N**	**E**	**S**	**N**
Response of the Entire Sample	Performed Oral			N			N
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal		S			S	
Male	Performed Oral				N		
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal		S			S	
Female	Performed Oral			S			
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal			N		S	
24 and Under	Performed Oral			S	N		S
	Received Oral	E		N		S	N
	Anal: Inserting Partner		S				N
	Anal: Receiving Partner		S				N
	Vaginal	E	S	N		S	
25 and Above	Performed Oral				N		
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal		S			S	
Homeless	Performed Oral			S			S
	Received Oral		S			S	
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner		S	N		S	N
	Vaginal		S			S	
Not Homeless	Performed Oral				N		
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal		S	N		S	
HIV Negative	Performed Oral				N		
	Received Oral			N			N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal		S			S	
Unknown HIV Status	Performed Oral				N		
	Received Oral		S				N
	Anal: Inserting Partner			N			N
	Anal: Receiving Partner			N			N
	Vaginal			N		S	N

Note. E = Used protection every time; S = Used protection sometimes; N = Never used protection. This table is derived from Tables A through E

HIV Testing

A majority of the sample (86.5%) reported having had an HIV test. The results broken down by demographic followed the same trend for most groups. The only exception, as expected, was among people that did not know their HIV status. A majority (59.1%) of those that did not know their HIV status reported not having had an HIV test. The results are displayed in Table 31.

Table 31
HIV Testing

	HIV Test	
Variable	**Yes**	**No**
Response of the Entire Sample	90 **86.5%**	14 **13.5%**
Male	47 **83.9%**	9 **16.1%**
Female	43 **89.6%**	5 **10.4%**
24 and Under	17 **77.3%**	5 **22.7%**
25 and Above	73 **89.0%**	9 **11.0%**
Homeless	16 **72.7%**	6 **27.3%**
Not Homeless	73 **90.1%**	8 **9.9%**
HIV Negative	79 **98.8%**	1 **1.3%**
Unknown Status	9 **40.9%**	13 **59.1%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Disclosing and Asking HIV Status

A majority of the sample was most likely to always disclose their HIV status (61.5%) and always ask the HIV status of their partner (39.2%). Respondents were more likely to disclose HIV status than they were to ask about HIV status. The results are displayed in Tables 32 through 34.

Table 32
Disclosing HIV Status

	Disclose HIV Status		
Variable	**Always**	**Sometimes**	**Never**
Response of the Entire Sample	59 **61.5%**	13 **13.5%**	24 **25.0%**
Male	33 **66.0%**	6 **12.0%**	11 **22.0%**
Female	26 **56.5%**	7 **15.2%**	13 **28.3%**
24 and Under	12 **63.2%**	3 **15.8%**	4 **21.1%**
25 and Above	47 **61.0%**	10 **13.0%**	20 **26.0%**
Homeless	7 **35.0%**	5 **25.0%**	8 **40.0%**
Not Homeless	51 **68.0%**	8 **10.7%**	16 **21.3%**
HIV Negative	51 **69.9%**	11 **15.1%**	11 **15.1%**
Unknown Status	7 **33.3%**	2 **9.5%**	12 **57.1%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 33
Asking HIV Status

Variable	Ask HIV Status		
	Always	**Sometimes**	**Never**
Response of the Entire Sample	40 **39.2%**	34 **33.3%**	28 **27.5%**
Male	21 **38.9%**	21 **38.9%**	12 **22.2%**
Female	19 **39.6%**	13 **27.1%**	16 **33.3%**
24 and Under	8 **36.4%**	9 **40.9%**	5 **22.7%**
25 and Above	32 **40.0%**	25 **31.3%**	23 **28.8%**
Homeless	9 **42.9%**	5 **23.8%**	7 **33.3%**
Not Homeless	31 **38.8%**	28 **35.0%**	21 **26.3%**
HIV Negative	33 **42.3%**	29 **37.2%**	16 **20.5%**
Unknown Status	7 **31.8%**	4 **18.2%**	11 **50.0%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 34
Cross Tabulation of Disclosing HIV Status and Asking HIV Status

Disclose HIV Status	Ask HIV Status		
	Always	**Sometimes**	**Never**
Always	35 **36.5%**	22 **22.9%**	2 **2.1%**
Sometimes	3 **3.1%**	8 **8.3%**	2 **2.1%**
Never	1 **1.0%**	2 **2.1%**	21 **21.9%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Paying or Being Paid for Sex

A majority of the sample reported not paying for sex (93.4%) and not having been paid for sex (84.8%). Males, those that were 25 and above, and those that are homeless were most likely to pay for sex as compared to the rest of the groups. It should be noted that the number of cases is small so the results should be interpreted carefully. Females were most likely to be paid for sex as compared to the rest of the groups. The results are displayed in Tables 35 and 36.

Table 35
Paying for Sex

	You Paid for Sex	
Variable	**Yes**	**No**
Response of the Entire Sample	7 **6.6%**	99 **93.4%**
Male	6 **10.5%**	51 **89.5%**
Female	1 **2.0%**	48 **98.0%**
24 and Under	1 **4.5%**	21 **95.5%**
25 and Above	6 **7.1%**	78 **92.9%**
Homeless	4 **16.7%**	20 **83.3%**
Not Homeless	3 **3.7%**	78 **96.3%**
HIV Negative	2 **2.5%**	79 **97.5%**
Unknown Status	4 **18.2%**	18 **81.8%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

Table 36
Being Paid for Sex

Variable	You Were Paid for Sex	
	Yes	**No**
Response of the Entire Sample	16 **15.2%**	89 **84.8%**
Male	2 **3.6%**	54 **96.4%**
Female	14 **28.6%**	35 **71.4%**
24 and Under	4 **19.0%**	17 **81.0%**
25 and Above	12 **14.3%**	72 **85.7%**
Homeless	4 **16.7%**	20 **83.3%**
Not Homeless	12 **15.0%**	68 **85.0%**
HIV Negative	12 **15.0%**	68 **85.0%**
Unknown Status	4 **18.2%**	18 **81.8%**

Note. Percent discrepancies are due to rounding.

APPENDIX

Table A
Protection Use when Performing Oral Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is: An injection drug user (IDU)		Not an IDU	
		Cases	**%**	**Cases**	**%**
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	1	3.4%	5	7.6%
	Sometimes	11	37.9%	27	40.9%
	Never	**17**	**58.6%**	**34**	**51.5%**
Male	Every time	0	0.0%	2	5.9%
	Sometimes	4	25.0%	14	41.2%
	Never	**12**	**75.0%**	**18**	**52.9%**
Female	Every time	1	7.7%	3	9.4%
	Sometimes	**7**	**53.8%**	13	40.6%
	Never	5	38.5%	**16**	**50.0%**
24 and Under	Every time	0	0.0%	2	13.3%
	Sometimes	**1**	**50.0%**	**9**	**60.0%**
	Never	**1**	**50.0%**	4	26.7%
25 and Above	Every time	1	3.7%	3	5.9%
	Sometimes	10	37.0%	18	35.3%
	Never	**16**	**59.3%**	**30**	**58.8%**
Homeless	Every time	1	16.7%	1	8.3%
	Sometimes	**3**	**50.0%**	**6**	**50.0%**
	Never	2	33.3%	5	41.7%
Not Homeless	Every time	0	0.0%	4	7.5%
	Sometimes	8	34.8%	20	37.7%
	Never	**15**	**65.2%**	**29**	**54.7%**
HIV Negative	Every time	0	0.0	4	8.0%
	Sometimes	10	41.7%	20	40.0%
	Never	**14**	**58.3%**	**26**	**52.0%**
Unknown HIV Status	Every time	1	20.0%	1	6.7%
	Sometimes	1	20.0%	6	40.0%
	Never	**3**	**60.0%**	**8**	**53.3%**

Table B
Protection Use when Receiving Oral Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is: An injection drug user (IDU)		Not an IDU	
		Cases	**%**	**Cases**	**%**
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	1	3.4%	3	4.8%
	Sometimes	10	34.5%	23	36.5%
	Never	**18**	**62.1%**	**37**	**58.7%**
Male	Every time	0	0.0%	1	3.0%
	Sometimes	7	41.2%	13	39.4%
	Never	**10**	**58.8%**	**19**	**57.6%**
Female	Every time	1	8.3%	2	6.7%
	Sometimes	3	25.0%	10	33.3%
	Never	**8**	**66.7%**	**18**	**60.0%**
24 and Under	Every time	1	**50.0%**	2	12.5%
	Sometimes	0	0.0%	**7**	**43.8%**
	Never	**1**	**50.0%**	**7**	**43.8%**
25 and Above	Every time	0	0.0%	1	2.1%
	Sometimes	10	37.0%	16	34.0%
	Never	**17**	**63.0%**	**30**	**63.8%**
Homeless	Every time	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
	Sometimes	**5**	**83.3%**	**6**	**50.0%**
	Never	1	16.7%	5	41.7%
Not Homeless	Every time	1	4.3%	2	4.0%
	Sometimes	5	21.7%	16	32.0%
	Never	**17**	**73.9%**	**32**	**64.0%**
HIV Negative	Every time	1	4.2%	3	6.5%
	Sometimes	7	29.2%	16	34.8%
	Never	**16**	**66.7%**	**27**	**58.7%**
Unknown HIV Status	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	**3**	**60.0%**	6	37.5%
	Never	2	40.0%	**10**	**62.5%**

Table C
Protection Use as the Inserting Partner in Anal Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is: An injection drug user (IDU)		Not an IDU	
		Cases	**%**	**Cases**	**%**
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	1	5.0%	2	4.9%
	Sometimes	6	30.0%	11	26.8%
	Never	**13**	**65.0%**	**28**	**68.3%**
Male	Every time	1	7.7%	1	4.0%
	Sometimes	5	38.5%	8	32.0%
	Never	**7**	**53.8%**	**16**	**64.0%**
Female	Every time	0	0.0%	1	6.3%
	Sometimes	1	14.3%	3	18.8%
	Never	**6**	**85.7%**	**12**	**75.0%**
24 and Under	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	**1**	**100.0%**	3	37.5%
	Never	0	0.0%	**5**	**62.5%**
25 and Above	Every time	1	5.3%	2	6.1%
	Sometimes	5	26.3%	8	24.2%
	Never	**13**	**68.4%**	**23**	**69.7%**
Homeless	Every time	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	1	25.0%	2	28.6%
	Never	**2**	**50.0%**	**5**	**71.4%**
Not Homeless	Every time	0	0.0%	2	6.1%
	Sometimes	5	31.3%	9	27.3%
	Never	**11**	**68.8%**	**22**	**66.7%**
HIV Negative	Every time	0	0.0%	2	6.5%
	Sometimes	6	35.3%	9	29.0%
	Never	**11**	**64.7%**	**20**	**64.5%**
Unknown HIV Status	Every time	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	0	0.0%	2	22.2%
	Never	**2**	**66.7%**	**7**	**77.8%**

Table D

Protection Use as the Receiving Partner in Anal Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is: An injection drug user (IDU)		Not an IDU	
		Cases	**%**	**Cases**	**%**
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	1	7.1%	2	5.3%
	Sometimes	3	21.4%	10	26.3%
	Never	**10**	**71.4%**	**26**	**68.4%**
Male	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	1	20.0%	2	12.5%
	Never	**4**	**80.0%**	**14**	**87.5%**
Female	Every time	1	11.1%	2	9.1%
	Sometimes	2	22.2%	8	36.4%
	Never	**6**	**66.7%**	**12**	**54.5%**
24 and Above	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	**1**	**100.0%**	4	44.4%
	Never	0	0.0%	**5**	**55.6%**
25 and Under	Every time	1	7.7%	2	6.9%
	Sometimes	2	15.4%	6	20.7%
	Never	**10**	**76.9%**	**21**	**72.4%**
Homeless	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	**2**	**50.0%**	**5**	**50.0%**
	Never	**2**	**50.0%**	**5**	**50.0%**
Not Homeless	Every time	1	10.0%	2	7.4%
	Sometimes	1	10.0%	5	18.5%
	Never	**8**	**80.0%**	**20**	**74.1%**
HIV Negative	Every time	1	9.1%	2	7.7%
	Sometimes	2	18.2%	7	26.9%
	Never	**8**	**72.7%**	**17**	**65.4%**
Unknown HIV Status	Every time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	1	33.3%	3	27.3%
	Never	**2**	**66.7%**	**8**	**72.7%**

Table E
Protection Use in Vaginal Sex

Variable	Used Protection	With a person that is: An injection drug user (IDU) Cases	%	Not an IDU Cases	%
Response of the Entire Sample	Every time	7	19.4%	16	18.8%
	Sometimes	**15**	**41.7%**	**41**	**48.2%**
	Never	14	38.9%	28	32.9%
Male	Every time	2	9.5%	8	17.0%
	Sometimes	**11**	**52.4%**	**22**	**46.8%**
	Never	8	38.1%	17	36.2%
Female	Every time	5	33.3%	8	21.1%
	Sometimes	4	26.7%	**19**	**50.0%**
	Never	**6**	**40.0%**	11	28.9%
24 and Under	Every time	**1**	**33.3%**	5	25.0%
	Sometimes	**1**	**33.3%**	**13**	**65.0%**
	Never	**1**	**33.3%**	2	10.0%
25 and Above	Every time	6	18.2%	11	16.9%
	Sometimes	**14**	**42.4%**	**28**	**43.1%**
	Never	13	39.4%	26	40.0%
Homeless	Every time	1	12.5%	2	10.5%
	Sometimes	**4**	**50.0%**	**10**	**52.6%**
	Never	3	37.5%	7	36.8%
Not Homeless	Every time	6	21.4%	14	21.5%
	Sometimes	**11**	**39.3%**	**30**	**46.2%**
	Never	**11**	**39.3%**	21	32.3%
HIV Negative	Every time	6	20.0%	13	21.0%
	Sometimes	**13**	**43.3%**	**31**	**50.0%**
	Never	11	36.7%	18	29.0%
Unknown HIV Status	Every time	1	16.7%	3	14.3%
	Sometimes	2	33.3%	**9**	**42.9%**
	Never	**3**	**50.0%**	**9**	**42.9%**